Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] MONDAY, JULY 15, 1805. [No. 1343.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
in hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Oſnaburgs, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Sileſia do.
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Dec. 10.

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10 pipes well flavor'd Holland Gin,
60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
1 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 case Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,
Just Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
☞ *Cash given for Otter and Mink Skins.*

April 25. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Has received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will sell, by the quantity, very low, and on liberal credit;
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum.
20 barrels New England ditto.
3 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen each.
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.
20 hogsheads Black Quart Bottles.
ALSO,
28 hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO now in store.

May 31. d

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the corner of Washington and Duke streets, will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.
HEWES & MILLER.

June 19. d

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book-store, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.
By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for sale by Robert Gray, in King-street.

Fresh Fruit.

THIS DAY RECEIVED,
Per the schooner Eliza, from New-Providence,
A quantity of
Pine-Apples, Limes, *&c.*
All in excellent order.
John A. Burford.

July 11. d

Mandeville & Jamesson
Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum.
10 hogsheads Barbadoes Molasses.
8 hogsheads St. Croix Sugars.
English F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29. d

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and mess Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excellent quality.
Hewes & Miller.

June 24. d

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of 4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill Stones.—We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill-Stones for sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boulting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to any body who will take the whole of them.
Hewes & Miller.

June 20. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—
Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port, } WINES.
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS ON HAND,
Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.
Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and fearnonghts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles.
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk silk and cotton slings.

January 7. d

For NEW-YORK,

The Schooner Nancy,
Capt. NATHAN FELLOWS;
Will carry 750 barrels, and sail with all possible expedition. For freight or passage please apply to Capt. *Fellows*, or to
Daniel M'Clean.

July 9 d

For Freight or Charter,
To any Port in the United States, or the West-Indies,

The fast sailing schooner
DULY ANN,
John Jackson, *Master,*
carries about five hundred barrels, in compleat order to receive a cargo. Apply to the master on board, at Conway's wharf.

July 10. eo3t

For LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
WILLIAM,
Captain *John Bacon;*
Two hundred and 64 tons burthen, nearly new. Advances, will be made on consignments per this vessel. The freight will be moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.

July 2. d

JUST ARRIVED,
From New Providence, and for sale, on board the schooner Eliza, laying at Bane and Cartwright's wharf;
Fresh Pine-Apples, Limes, and Green Turtle,
All in fine order, and very low for cash, by
A. WILLIS.

July 11. d3t

TO RENT,
A convenient two-story Brick-house on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,
John C. Vowell.

July 6. d

LAWRASON & FOWLE
Have just received, by the brig Harmony, Robert B. Hall, master, from Boston.
3 bales best Beerboon Gurrahs.
3 do. Sewing Twine
2 chests Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS.
5 do. Imperial }
20 boxes best Spanish Segars
2 pipes first quality Cognac Brandy
40 barrels N. E. Rum
5 hhds. retailing Molasses
7 barrels Sperm. Oil
a few boxes Sperm. Candles
40 boxes brown Soap
And a quantity of Plaster Paris.

July 6. d

SUGARS.

Seventy hhds. and Twenty-two bbls. } Muscovado SUGAR,
Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by sloop Sloop Diana, from Martinico—for sale on reasonable terms by
John & Thos. Vowell.
WHO HAVE ON HAND
Holland Gin of excellent flavor in Pipes,
Fourth proof Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Fine Salt,
1000 bushels Indian Corn,
1200 do. black-ey'd Peas, in good shipping order,

July 6. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
About 30,000
White Oak Hogshead & Barrel Staves,
Of good quality: *Also,*
A few squared Logs of Walnut.
Wm. Hodgson.

July 5. d

For Sale, on liberal Credit,
90 hogsheads
South Potomac Tobacco,
Now in store——*Also,*
4 do. Rappahannock;
Suitable for the West-India market.
James Sanderson.

June 20. d

The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

HUGH SMITH,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
BY THE
William from Liverpool,
A supply of Queens Ware, with the stock before on hand, received by the United States and the Medway, will enable him to supply his customers, with a complete assortment of
Queens Ware, Glass and China.
FOR SALE,
On board the William,
6000 bushels Liverpool Coarse and fine SALT.

June 10. W T F. & 12ws2m.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels peale, suitable for the West-India market.
Wm. HODGSON.

July 3. d.

The subscribers have just received, by the Packet, from Norfolk,
30 barrels prime Beef,
20 do. Pork.
Lawrason & Fowle.

June 24. d

GUNPOWDER TEA.
A few boxes of the very best quality just received by
Mandeville & Jamesson.

May 15. d

FOR SALE.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.
John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of goods, selected from the latest importations, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Cotton cassimeres,
White and coloured jeans, nankeens and fustians,
Long and short nankeens,
Blue do.
White and coloured marseilles,
Waistcoating,
4-4 7-8, Irish linnens, long lawns,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cotton,
Irish and Flanders sheeting,
Platillas,
Brittanias,
Silesias,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Diaper table cloths,
Napkins,
Chintz callicoes and coloured cambricks,
Dimities,
6-4 9 8, Cambrick muslins,
India, book, jaconet and mull mull, muslins,
Colonade and crossbarred striped cambrick ditto,
Lace,
6-4, Lace shawls,
Long ditto,
Super brocaded do.
English and French silk gloves,
Kid ditto,
Picnic mitts,
English split straw bonnets,
Madrass and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Bastas,
Mammodies,
Gurrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

May 26. d

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,
A Key to Mystery of Iniquity
OR AN
Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.
By JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.
This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 3.

CASH will be given for a Servant who can be recommended for sobriety and carefulness, and who has been accustomed to the management of horses. None else need apply to the Printer.

June 27. colm

To the Editor of the Brattleborough Reporter.

SIR,

My letters to my constituents being closed, I have a request to make thro' your paper, to the editors of the Vermont Gazette, New Hampshire Centinel, Columbian Centinel, and all the publishers of papers who have given publicity to the following declaration of mine, to which, by mistake, a very improper coloring has been given.

"The destruction of the constitution of the United States has been determined on by a private caucus of the junto I have alluded to."

In order to determine to whom this charge was intended to apply, recourse should have been had to my first letter, where this junto is described. "A few ambitious individuals undertake to anticipate the public sentiment upon all important questions," &c. Every member of the administration, every member of the national legislature, is expressly excepted. "I shall not impeach the integrity of any man in public life." Great injustice has therefore been done me in endeavoring to make me say that the destruction of the constitution has been agreed on in "a caucus of legislators at Washington." I have not said so. From the frantic rage of the *revolutionists*, their avowed hostility to the constitution, their infernal proscription of its friends, and their constant habits of *caucusing*, together with some acts of a private nature, I am perfectly convinced of the truth of the declaration which has been made;-----but as I am willing to yield to every member of the government the same reputation for integrity which I claim myself, I cannot but consider the application which has been made of that declaration as a very unjust one. The expression was at best incautious, but was not intended to "impeach the integrity" of any member of the legislature.

It is true that there is a standing "caucus of legislators at Washington." It is composed of very few individuals, and not one member from the New-England states has ever been invited to a share in its deliberations. I am prepared to accuse this caucus of attempting to govern the Union in a very improper manner but not of conspiring the total destruction of our present constitution. They think the present constitution a very bad one, and wish to give us a good one in its room. The several alterations which they proposed at the last session of congress are fraught with ruin. In the opinion of myself and many others they would produce the destruction of the constitution: but the men who propose them believe that they would be very great improvements in our system. If we say, therefore, that these gentlemen have determined to destroy the constitution, we must be understood merely as saying that the measures which they pursue will produce that effect, although their object is very different. For myself I have no more doubt of their integrity, than I have that their measures, if adopted, will produce a revolution, and of course a despotism.

I request the printers throughout the union, who have published the declaration above quoted, to give a place in their columns to this explanation, which is not less due to my reputation as a man of veracity, than to the cause of truth and the constitution.

JAMES ELLIOT.

Brattleborough, June 29, 1805.

From Moore's "View of Society and Manners in Switzerland."

SUICIDE is very frequent at Geneva. I am told this has been the case ever since the oldest people in the republic can remember; and there is reason to believe, that it happens oftener here, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in England, or any other country of Europe.

The multiplicity of instances which have occurred since I have been here is astonishing. Two that happened very lately are remarkable for the peculiar circumstances which accompanied them.

The first was occasioned by a sudden and unaccountable fit of despair, which seized the son of one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the republic. This young gentleman had, in appearance, every reason to be satisfied with his lot. He was handsome, and in the vigor of youth, married to a woman of an excellent character, who had brought him a great fortune, and by whom he was the father of a fine child. In the midst of all these blessings, surrounded by every thing which could inspire a man with an attachment to life he felt it unsupportable, and without any obvious cause of chagrin, determined to destroy himself.

Having passed some hours with his mother, a most valuable woman, and with his wife and child, he left them in apparent good humor, went into another room, applied the muzzle of a musket to his forehead, thrust back the trigger with his toe, and blew out his brains, in the hearing of the unsuspecting company he had just quitted.

The second instance, is that of a blacksmith who, taking the same fatal resolution, and not having any convenient instrument at hand, charged an old gun barrel with two brace of bullets, and putting one end into the fire of his forge, tied a string to the handle of the bellows, by pulling off which he could make them play, while he was at a convenient distance. Kneeling down, he then placed his head near the mouth of the barrel, and moving the bellows by means of the string, they blew up the fire, he keeping his head with astonishing firmness, and horrible deliberation, in that position, till the farther end of the barrel was so heated as to kindle the powder, whose explosion instantly drove the bullets through his brains.

Though I know that this happened literally as I have related, yet there is something so extraordinary, and almost incredible, in the circumstances, that perhaps I should not have mentioned it, had it not been attested and known to the inhabitants of Geneva, and all the English who are at present here.

Why suicide is more frequent in Great Britain and Geneva than elsewhere, would be a matter of curious investigation. For it appears very extraordinary, that men should be most inclined to kill themselves in countries where the blessings of life are best secured. There must be some strong and peculiar cause for an effect so preposterous.

Before coming here, I was of opinion, that the frequency of suicide in England, was occasioned in a great measure by the stormy and unequal climate, which, while it clouds the sky, throws also a gloom over the minds of the natives. To this cause foreigners generally add, that of the use of coal, instead of wood, for fuel.

I rested satisfied with some vague theory, built on these taken together: But neither can account for the same effect at Geneva, where coal is not used, and where the climate is the same with that in Switzerland, Savoy, and the neighbouring parts of France, where instances of suicide are certainly much more rare.

Without presuming to decide what are the remote causes of this fatal propensity, it appears evident to me, that no reasoning can have the smallest force in preventing it, but what is founded upon the soul's immortality and a future state. What effect can the common arguments have on a man who does not believe that necessary and important doctrine? He may be told, that he did not give himself life, therefore he has no right to take it away: that he is a centinel on a post and ought to remain until he is relieved: what is all this to the man who thinks he is never to be questioned for his violence and desertion?

If you attempt to pique this man's pride by asserting, that it is a greater proof of courage to bear the ills of life, than to flee from them; he will answer you from the Roman history, and ask whether Cato, Cassius, and Marcus Brutus, were cowards?

The great legislator of the Jews seems to have been convinced, that no law or argument against suicide could have any influence on the minds of people who were ignorant of the soul's immortality; and therefore, as he did not think it necessary to instruct them in the one (for reasons which the Bishop of Gloucester has unfolded in his treatise on the divine legation of Moses,) he also thought it superfluous to give them any express law against the other.

"Those philosophers, therefore, who have endeavoured to shake this great and important conviction from the minds of men, have thereby opened a door to suicide as well as to other crimes. For, whoever reasons against that, without founding upon the doctrine of a future state, will soon see all his arguments overturned.

It must be acknowledged, indeed, that in many cases this question is decided by men's feelings, independent of reasonings of any kind.

Nature has not trusted a matter of so great importance entirely to the fallible reason of man; but has planted in the human breast such a love of life, and horror of death, as seldom can be overcome even by the greatest misfortunes.

But there is a disease which sometimes affects the body, and afterwards communicates its baneful influence to the mind over which it hangs such a cloud of horrors as renders life absolutely insupportable. In this dreadful state, every pleasing idea is banished, and all the sources of comfort in life are poisoned. Neither fortune, honours, friends, nor family, can afford the smallest satisfaction. Hope, the last pillar of the wretched, falls to the ground. Despair lays hold of the abandoned sufferer. Then all reasoning becomes vain. Even arguments of religion have no weight and the poor creature embraces death as his only friend, which, as he thinks, may terminate, but cannot augment his misery.

I am, &c.

BOSTON, July 8

OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—From our latest London papers, which are to the 25th of May, we have extracted all the articles of news, which appeared interesting or important.—No material alteration in the political aspect of Europe has taken place. Nothing decisive is mentioned respecting the pending negociation betwen Great-Britan and Russia. So many difficulties occur, and the negociation has been so long protracted, that it is doubtful whether any very effective operations can be taken this season. It is mentioned, however by English Journalists, that great quantities of shipping have recently been contracted for by government, for the conveyance of Russian troops. This is probably mere conjecture. We have noticed the terms on which it is reported Bonaparte would be willing to negociate for a general peace. The very mention of such terms would probably stimulate, rather than relax, the exertion of the hostile powers.

It is not singular that Bonaparte appears delighted, with revisiting the plains of Marengo. To a man of his unbounded ambition, thirsting for military fame, the recollection of scenes in which he gained such a harvest of laurels, must ever be dear, "whilst memory holds her seat."

—

On Friday captain Stone arrived here from Canton, spoke the ship Mount Vernon, of and from North Carolina, June 15 in latitude 26, 2, longitude 61; and was informed that the day before the Mount-Vernon, fell in with the French and Spanish fleet of twenty two sail, and that they were then about fifty leagues to the N. of Bermuda, or in lat 28, 32, long 61, 30.—☞ Bermuda lies in latitude 32, 20, long. 64, 30; the fleets therefore must have bore S. E. by S. from the island, and about two hundred and seventy miles distant.—We are of opinion they are bound back to Europe; as they were working up into the latitude of Bermuda to clear the trade winds and will probably pass over the S. part of the Grand Bank; and then bear away for Toulon or Cadiz.

(Centinel.)

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Mediterranean Affairs.

All the force to be employed the ensuing season, in the chastisement of Tripoli, has sailed for its point of destination. This offensive project, in our opinion, never was a wise one: But if force is able to effect the object desired by our government, we think that force will speedily be assembled before Tripoli. It will be composed as follows:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
President	44	Commodore S. Barron, Captain Cox.
Constitution	44	Capt. Rogers
Essex	32	Capt. J. Barron
Constellation	36	Capt. G. H. Campbell
Congress	36	Capt. L. Decatur
John Adams	32	Capt. Shaw.
Syren	18	Capt. Stewart
Argus	18	Capt. Hull.
Vixen	16	Capt. Smith
Nautilus [schr.]	16	Capt. J. Dent
Enterprize [schr.]	16	Capt. T. Robinson.

Besides the above, are two gun-boats captured from the Tripolitans, carrying one [copper] 29-pounder, and two brass howitz each; ten gun-boats, each carrying two long 32-pounders, cutter-rigged; two bomb ketches, each carrying one 13-inch mortar and four nine pounders.

The rendezvous of this respectable force is at Malta; where our officers receive every support and civility in the power of the British administration there, to give; and this too, by order of that British government, which Mr. Jefferson's hireling editors from Boston to Savannah (with the exception of one at Richmond) are in the daily habit of abusing by every blackguard epithet in their power to bestow: And who shew the most childish exultation at every instance of ill success which attends the nation, notwithstanding all that has been prated about "*equal and exact* justice to all nations."

NEW YORK, July 10.

Arrived, ship Milford, Wallace, (noticed yesterday) in 58 days from Lisbon. Left, ——, Stevens, of and for Boston, to sail in 3 days; ——, Nicholls, do. —, Sherer, from Gloucester, taken and detained by a British privateer; Brutus, Pendegrass, of and for New York in 10 days; ship Brutus, Barras, for Amsterdam; brig Betsey, Bradford, of Boston, from Philadelphia, in 22 days; ship Favourite, Burrill, from Boston under quarantine, June 30th, spoke ship Resolution, Rogers, 3 days from Boston for St. Andero, and received from her a supply of a barrel of bread and 50 lbs. pork.

Ship Orlando, Stillwagen, 67 days from Malaga. Sailed in co. with ship Commerce, Congdon, for New York, and schr. Deborah, Kent, of Duxbury, for Philadelphia. Left at Malaga, brig Eliza, Ogilby, of New York, to sail in a few days. The schr. Mary Tabbert, Maxfield, of Norfolk, in 33 days passage, with flour, arrived the day before capt. S. sailed. Spoke, two Portuguese men of war off the rock of Gibraltar, cruizing for Algerines; also, an armed brig, supposed to be the United States brig Syren, which left Malaga a few days before, for Gibraltar. Sunday, June 23, lat 34, 38, long. 62, 20, saw a fleet of French men of war, consisting of 23 sail, chiefly ships of the line, standing to the northward with the wind at east; was brought to by one of the ships, the Achilles, of 84 guns; the boat was sent with the lieut. for capt. S. and his papers; treated him politely, and detained him but a few minutes: could not learn their destination, but that they were from the West Indies full of troops. Tuesday, June 25, lat. 36, long. 64, 50, saw a vessel bottom upwards, appeared to be about 80 tons burthen, with a white bottom; a high sea running prevented him from getting alongside. Friday, June 28, spoke ship Caledonia, Henderson, from New York, 3 days out, for Amsterdam, another sail in sight, which capt. H. informed was ship Hardware, Matlack, of New York for Lisbon. July 5, spoke brig Jane, Williamson, of and for Philadelphia, 30 days from Bordeaux. July 8, in 38 fathoms water, was boarded by a privateer schr. under English colours, which proved to be French, who afterwards stood to the N. E. Between lat. 34 and 38, and long. 20 and 30, had severe westerly *gales* for 3 weeks; and thick foggy weather on the coast for a week past. Lat. 36, long. 9, spoke ship Alfred, of Kennebunk, from Sicily.

Schr. Jane, Willis, 13 days from Antigua. Left, brig Ann of Portsmouth, discharging; brig Good Friends, Savin, from Philadelphia for Porto Rico, brought in and cleared after paying costs; brig James, just arrived from New Haven; brig Susannah, Wringley, for Philadelphia, ready for sea; schr. Betsey Cox, Cox, for New York, in 10 days: schr. Nancy, Conner, Charleston, 5 days; schr. Sally and Pricilla, Hinton, of Fredericksburg; schr. Hunter, Rogers, of New York, for Guadaloupe, in 3 days; schr. Enterprize of Penobscott; schr. Rewastico of Baltimore, discharging; sloop Victory, of Stamford, ready for sea. July 8th, in lat. 36, 40, long. 75, spoke schr. Dispatch, Howland, 9 days from Havanna, for New York. Markets dull.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The following intelligence is communicated by capt. Webb, who arrived yesterday at Gloucester Point.

"I this moment arrived here, via Cape-May, from Port-au-Prince. The brig Ann Maria, Starbuck, 14 days from Port au Prince, was spoke in lat. 37, 20, and 20 fathoms water, on Wednesday last, bound for New-York.

The Louisiana, of Philadelphia, was in sight a few hours before, and supposed she went into Hampton Roads, for two anchors and cables, having left them behind the night of the 27th in taking her leave of the Indigenes.

The barque Packet, Hughes, was seen in lat. 25, N. long. 74. The schooner Samuel was left under the plat-form with a brig belonging to Norfolk. The Louisiana has on board 1,200,000 wt. of coffee, and 1,200,000 wt. of wood.

Her crew were all in good health on the 28th of June."

TO BE HIRED,

BY THE YEAR OR MONTH:

A smart, active Negro Boy.

About 14 years of age—Apply to the Printer.

June 8. eo

Alexandria Daily Advertiser

MONDAY, JULY 15.

The following paragraph appeared in a ton paper of Monday last.

BRITISH FLEET AT ANTIGUA.

Capt. Lovett arrived here yester from Martinico, spoke on the 10th J British privateer from Antigua, w informed, that there was at that po BRITISH FLEET OF FORTY EIGHT sai line!!! The next day, captain L. with eight sail of British seassls stee Martinico.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentlema Martinique to his brother in Philadel dated

"ST. PIERES, June 25, 180

"You will no doubt expect some the French and British fleets in t as. You will be therefore infor admiral Villeneuve is on his retu France with 20 sail of the line and rigates. It is confidently reported enerally believed here, that admiral n, with 12 sail of the line and 8 frig now in pursuit of him."

—

Captain Mason, arrived at Bosto Saturday, from Point Petre, Guadal forms that previous to the sailing o combined French and Spanish fleets, that place, they pressed on board ships a great number of the officer seamen of the privateers then in port above twenty of the most skilful an experienced pilots on the island.

—

By the brig H from St. Yago de we learn that the N groes in the neigbor that city, had revolted and committed gr effles. One gentleman, whose plantatio formed and the overseer murdered, came per in the vessel. We have not learned t extent the insurrection had reached, bu supposed to be considerable. [*N. York*

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Though our last accounts give thing decisive, yet they represent th active measures for the war in E Of the Russian treaty less appear before, and the national concerns s interfere with any expectations of i ant interference in the great contr between France and Spain. While ar been busy in its attempts to f troops into the northern parts of we are assured that the resistance h worthy of better days, and that the ans do not refuse the last defence country. It is represented that Tu more yielding and the Russians en ng, but no facts have yet been pu which discover a late violation Turkish territory. The Russians plate not only the trade of the Me nean, and of the Black and Caspia but have repeatedly examined the of Aral and Baikal, and of few no accurate surveys exist. They towards the recovery of their ancie to China, free from the restraints now finds at Kaishta. It is even previous measures have been co which have obtained assurances of success. In accomplishing such jects, we have nothing to cause prise at the conduct of Russia in affairs. In regard to Turkey, pr continue to be made that such a co its European provinces contain long continue in its present de state. Situated in the most happy for commerce, and almost nec the greatest nations of Europe, th tion to seize and possess them, irresistible. The northern provi tinue in the greatest internal c The Austrians and Russians dis state of Macedonia and the M the extreme timidity of the Porte tens his enemies. The last acco Egypt gave Cairo to the Beys Egypt is no longer under the power, unless continued wars The condition of Syria is not re as comfortable, and the new Arabia contribute to the uncer of things in these countries. In the new kingdom of Italy, its peaf not to be settled. It is susp several of the neighboring state united to it from the various ca their late revolutions have put so that of the increase of this dom, few doubts are entertain gard to Spain, a spirit of war every part of the kingdom. ds have entered into the sys French gun-boats, and their nav tions are extensive and impor co-operation of the French and against Gibraltar is announced

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

The following paragraph appeared in a Boston paper of Monday last.

BRITISH FLEET AT ANTIGUA.

Capt. Lovett arrived here yesterday, from Martinico, spoke on the 10th June, the British privateer from Antigua, which informed, that there was at that port, a BRITISH FLEET OF FORTY EIGHT sail of the line!!! The next day, captain L. fell in with eight sail of British vessels steering for Martinico.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique to his brother in Philadelphia, dated

"ST. PIERES, June 25, 1805.

"You will no doubt expect some news of the French and British fleets in these seas. You will be therefore informed that admiral Villeneuve is on his return to France with 20 sail of the line and some frigates. It is confidently reported and generally believed here, that admiral Nelson, with 12 sail of the line and 8 frigates, is now in pursuit of him."

Captain Mason, arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, informs that previous to the sailing of the combined French and Spanish fleets, from that place, they pressed on board their ships a great number of the officers and seamen of the privateers then in port, and above twenty of the most skilful and experienced pilots on the island.

By the brig Hero, from St. Yago de Cuba, we learn that the negroes in the neigborhood of that city, had revolted and committed great excesses. One gentleman, whose plantation was burned and the overseer murdered, came passenger in the vessel. We have not learned to what extent the insurrection had reached, but it is supposed to be considerable. [*N. York pap.*]

Though our last accounts give us nothing decisive, yet they represent the most active measures for the war in Europe. Of the Russian treaty less appears than before, and the national concerns seem to interfere with any expectations of important interference in the great controversy between France and Spain. While Russia has been busy in its attempts to force its troops *into the northern* parts of Persia, we are assured that the resistance has been worthy of better days, and that the Persians do not refuse the last defence of their country. It is represented that Turkey is more yielding and the Russians encroaching, but no facts have yet been published which discover a late violation of the Turkish territory. The Russians contemplate not only the trade of the Mediterranean, and of the Black and Caspian Seas, but have repeatedly examined the waters of Aral and Baikal, and of few seas do no accurate surveys exist. They also look towards the recovery of their ancient trade to China, free from the restraints which it now finds at Kaishta. It is even said, that previous measures have been concerted, which have obtained assurances of the best success, In accomplishing such great objects, we have nothing to cause our surprise at the conduct of Russia in European affairs. In regard to Turkey, predictions continue to be made that such a country as its European provinces contain, cannot long continue in its present defenceless state. Situated in the most happy manner for commerce, and almost necessary for the greatest nations of Europe, the temptation to seize and possess them, is almost irresistible. The northern provinces continue in the greatest internal confusion. The Austrians and Russians discover the state of Macedonia and the Morea, and the extreme timidity of the Porte strengthens his enemies. The last accounts from Egypt gave Cairo to the Beys, so that Egypt is no longer under the Ottoman power, unless continued wars restore it. The condition of Syria is not represented as comfortable, and the new powers of Arabia contribute to the uncertain state of things in these countries. In regard to the new kingdom of Italy, its limits appear not to be settled. It is suspected that several of the neighboring states will be united to it from the various causes which their late revolutions have put in action, so that of the increase of this new kingdom, few doubts are entertained. In regard to Spain, a spirit of war pervades every part of the kingdom. The Spaniards have entered into the system of the French gun-boats, and their naval preparations are extensive and important. The co-operation of the French and Spaniards against Gibraltar is announced as the full determination of the two powers, and nothing indicates delay in any measures for the most vigorous exertions. The fleets at sea determine that both nations are resolved to meet the English upon the element in which they have displayed their greatest glory. And no event has yet contributed to retard their naval arrangements. It is believed that the Brest fleet is ready for sea. Indeed that all their naval arrangements were ready at the first sailing of the squadron for the West Indies. In this crisis, all Europe is in full expectation of some most interesting events. The fleet which arrived at Martinico, had sailed from that island after a delay, which the first squadron most cautiously avoided. The destination of the fleet no conjecture can reach. What English fleets will follow them into those seas is still uncertain. It appears doubtful whether any part of the English channel fleet did attempt to follow them. The West India fleet under convoy which sailed from England in April, had put to Cork, in Ireland, in May. The troops in Ireland were under orders to march to Cork.——The existence of the French fleet upon the high seas, is an event so new and important, that we may be sure of the most speedy information of every interesting occurrence. The Dutch fleets had the same activity as has distinguished the other fleets of the combined powers. In England their domestic affairs invoked many SERIOUS concerns. The affairs at the treasury, the new ministry and the fear of New Impeachments, involve the necessity of the greatest political wisdom. The catholic petition is deferred. The great attention to the fleet has obliged the nation to submit to a hot press, but no part of its courage is lost.] (*Salem Reg.*)

A writer in the Charleston Courier, of June 14, addressing himself "TO WHOM IT SUITS," thus concludes:

"Look at the situation of our sea-coast! defenceless—a prey to picaroons, privateers and armed vessels of all nations. Our ports blockaded—our coasters and shipping robbed—our forts insulted—our harbors converted into pirate depots, where the very vessels which rob and disgrace us are supplied with provisions, refreshment, and God knows what, and where, it is more than probable, they have their agents, confederates, or co-partners—see the powers of Europe acting towards America as if it were merit to insult her; or rather, indeed, sporting with her tameness, in the eyes of the looking-on world. Disagreeing, fighting, and at enmity with each other, in every thing else, in this *one thing* they all perfectly agree, in treating America with *indignity, insult and deriding contempt*. Are you yet aware, sir, where it will end? Are you sure that, if neglected, it will not mount to a height too great to be reached, without strainings that may produce fatal convulsions in the state? For GOD's sake—for the honor of your country, for your own credit, rouse! Let loose the spirit of the country---let loose its money bags, and save its honor. The nation will, *one and all*, support you, if you call for it, and present a formidable face to those wrongs: You will find, *then*, indeed "*all federalists, all republicans.*" But if you feel yourself unequal to the difficulties that beset you, put the executive sword into *stronger hands*; and if you have not the vigor and talents to perform the high functions bestowed upon you by the people, have at least the probity and patriotism to *resign* them."

Misrepresentations and Falsehoods in the National Intelligencer.

The National Intelligencer says, "The idea of a monarchical faction existing in this country, has by some been considered as an idle chimera; but by taking a retrospective view of the conduct of the *party now in opposition to the administration*, we will find proof "*strong as holy writ*" to shew that such a *junto* has existed since the peace of 1783, and that their object has been to destroy the liberties of their country."

In answer to this we give the words of Mr. Elliot, who must be supposed well acquainted with the views of some of the principal leaders of his party.

"Monarchical principles (says Mr. Elliot in his 10th letter) are confined to a few individuals of our country, and *among those individuals may be placed some of our most ardent republicans.*"

Oliver Cromwell had a great itching for a throne; and he finally succeeded, to his hearts desire. Well, how did he manage the game, how did he dupe a people who were extremely jealous for their liberties? Did he avow his thirst for royalty? No, no, the cunning rogue knew better. By constantly exclaiming against kings, and denouncing a "monarchical faction," he laid asleep suspicion against himself; till, on a sudden, he bounced into the seat of absolute power, and then he quickly made the silly multitude whom he had been flattering know their distance.

"Again, the National Intelligencer, says "Witness their attempts (that is, the attempts of the federalists) during the last year to excite a *civil war* and thereby produce a *dissolution of the union.*"

We confidently pronounce this to be a base slander: and we challenge proofs that the federalists have attempted, during the last or any year, to excite a *civil war*. On the other hand, the democratic party have in two instances, not only attempted, but effectuated a *civil war*, in the state of Pennsylvania; and a third instance seems near approaching.

Again, the Intelligencer says, "many of the leaders of this faction (the federalists openly boasted of soon having it in their power to invade the southern states, and by declaring freedom to the slaves, *hoped* to see *reacted* in this devoted part of the union, those scenes of blood and carnage which have taken place in St. Domingo."

This we pronounce a detestable falsehood; and we challenge proof in support of the base and impudent assertion. What! many of the leading federalists wish to stimulate the southern slaves to murder their masters; wish to see the horrible scenes of St. Domingo *reacted* in this country; wish to witness the butchery of thousands of women and children! None but a diabolical spirit could prompt any man to utter and publish such foul and unfounded calumnies: yet these calumnies copied from the Intelligencer into the democratic papers, are circulating in various parts of the union, and particularly in Connecticut.

[*Connecticut Courant.*]

ST. BERNARD, approaching near to his end, thus addressed his brethren: I leave three things to be observed by you, which to the extent of my power I have endeavored to practice. I have not intentionally calumniated any one; and if any one has fallen, I have endeavored to conceal his misfortunes. 2. I have always confided less in my own, than in the judgment of others. 3. Whatever injuries I have received, I have never retaliated." These are the golden rules of St. Bernard.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

"Let the child know it shall get nothing by roaring;" Whining, crying and bellowing are children's climax in the pathetic, and have a powerful influence over parents, who have more tenderness than judgment. When the child finds it can have prompt pay for tears and sobs, this ready currency will be coined on all occasions—what is worse they will often be counterfeited. This sobbing system is more pernicious in a family, than the funding system in a nation. It drowns beauty, and stifles the good humor and veracity of the mind. The smiling face of youth and innocence is the most pleasing sight that nature or art produces. I would give more, to see this living picture in my parlour than the busts of all my ancestors since the flood. Nature generally completes her works; it is left to the human species to perfect themselves. Parents have it in their own power to heighten the bloom of youth with their habitual cheerfulness, or mar it with the distorted grimaces of ill nature.

Instead of paying the child for sobs and tears, grant a premium for smiles. If it cry for a favorite plaything, quiet its clamor and never grant its request, till it can make its suit in good humor. All this should be done for your own honor and the happiness of your children.

But who has no desire to oblige a good neighbor? If your friend calls to see you, the good humored vivacity of your children is the finest sight you can possibly exhibit. The Museum has nothing more delightful, and the best band of music is not more pleasing than domestic harmony. When you can furnish your guests with this cheap though exquisite entertainment, why should you grate their ears with the discord of Bedlam? [*The Hive.*]

The facts which have led to the opinion which regards the old continent, that continual changes were made in the surface of the globe, by the retiring of the waters, have been observed on the continent we inhabit. Kenzie, speaking of the Peace river, and the land between it and the lake of the hills as far as Elk river, observes that it is formed by the quantity of earth and mud, which is carried down by the streams of these two great rivers. And of the lakes of that country he observes, they are now so shallow from the cause just mentioned, that there is every reason to expect, that in a few years they will have exchanged their character and have become extensive forests. Many circumstances combine to justify an opinion of the changes which the Caspian has undergone. An ingenious writer has lately brought together evidence from the successive maps of that inland and salt sea, which is now in dispute between the Russians and Persians. By a map taken from the face of the country, and compared with the map of Ptolomy and then examined by the chart of Abulfeda, and that of Vaaverden by order of Peter the Great, as corrected by Danville, and then with the chart of Pallas, little doubt can arise of this fact within the reach of true history. Pallas, that able observer of nature observes, "the shells which are scattered over this country, and which are the same that are found in the bottom of the Caspian, and which we never find in the rivers, the salt which remains in the soil, the salt ponds scattered over these countries, the extent of flat country in these deserts, are incontestible proofs that they must necessarily have been covered formerly with the waters of the Caspian. And it is to be presumed that this sea diminishes daily. No other cause can perhaps be assigned, than the gradual diminution of all seas without exception, of which the separation of Lake Aral, on one side, and of the Euxine on the other side of the Caspian, may be deemed an example. Busching informs that from the united testimony of naturalists, the country around Astrican is so impregnated with sea water that salt chrystalises. This theory will open a primitive communication thro' all the nothern parts of Europe.

[*Salem Reg.*]

☞ Adventurers in Lottery No. 3, for the *Encouragement of Literature*, may know the fate of their Tickets, on application to the Printer, and paying 12 and half cents for each ticket. July 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY at ten o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the dwelling house of *Mr. Lewis Lambert*, Water-street,

A great variety of

Elegant Household and Kitchen Furniture,

—CONSISTING OF—

Beds, Matrasses, Bedsteads, Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Sideboards, Desks, Bureaus, a number of elegant Prints, Andirons, Shovel and tongs, fifft quality Claret in bottles, one pair of elegant Pistols, one handsome Fowling Piece, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 15. dts.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

JOHN GRAY,

At his Book-Store, King-street,

Report of the Trial of the Hon. SAMUEL CHASE:

Taken in short hand by Samuel Evans—and the *Arguments of Counsel*, revised by them from his manuscript.

A general assortment of Stationary and School-Books for sale as above.

July 15.

FRUIT.

The cargo of Fruit, Pine-Apples and Limes, advertised for sale, on board the schooner Eliza, Capt. Butler, is unloaded and put in *A. Willis's* store, on account of the holiday being over—where every body can get supplied on the same terms as on board the vessel.

A. WILLIS.

July 15. 6t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN G. LADD,

A few barrels black Varnish,

do. Pitch,

100 barrels Boston Beef,

50 kegs Raisins

Soap and Candles, in boxes,

100 lbs. Nutmeg and Cloves,

New Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,

Three bales Russia brown Sheetings,

A parcel of Blocks, Mast-Hoops, Pumps, &c.

July 15 d

PETER NOWLAND

HAS JUST RECEIVED, VIA NEW YORK, FROM NAPLES,

A quantity of

Balsamic Butter of Soap,

For washing the hands and face, and maintaining the complexion soft, red, and fair—and is likewise superior to any other for shaving.

Also, a quantity of

Pot POMATUM, of the first quality, and a few phials of OTTO of ROSES, &c. &c.

July 15. d3t

NOTICE.

ORDERED, that the Members of the *Marine Insurance Association* do wear *black Crape* round their arm for one month, as a token of respect due to one of their late members, *James Wilson*, Esq. deceased.

John Tucker, *Chairman*,
M. I. Association.

July 12. 3t

As I purpose moving from this state in the fall, I request all those who have any claims against the estate of AMOS DYE, deceased, or myself, to bring them in legally proved, on or before the first day of October next, in order to have the same settled:—Also those who may be indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence can be given by

JOHN DYE, Adm'r of Amos Dye.

June 24. law3m

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1805.

Polygraphick Painting.

THIS art, so long kept a secret and exclusively practised by the Polygraphick Society in London, is now in the possession of a Citizen of the United States lately arrived from Europe; who proposes to execute by subscription, two hundred copies from an original Allegorical Painting in the Shakespeare Gallery, New-York, by permission of the Proprietor: being

A PORTRAIT OF
WASHINGTON,

Supported by LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and JUSTICE: VIRTUE is holding the emblem of the reward he merited. In the right of the piece, AMERICA, characterised as an Aboriginal, is seated in a pensive posture, lamenting her loss. In the left is PAINTING turned to HISTORY, for a subject worthy of her art, who is supposed to answer,

"There is none more worthy than Washington."

The whole forming a more emblematical tribute to the memory of that great man, than has yet been offered to the public.

To those who esteem his public services and his private worth, and to the patrons of improvements in the fine arts, this work is dedicated. Such as are already furnished with different engravings on this subject, will, it is hoped, still find room for the present undertaking, when they consider, that it will be a PAINTING, and the design new, executed by a process, which renders it more durable than oil paintings—that it requires no glass—that while their prints contain, perhaps a faint resemblance only, this work affords a correct likeness, with the addition of six beautiful allegorical figures.—The price also is reduced so as to leave, comparative merits, no object.

Subscriptions, at Eight Dollars each, payable on delivery, (which is little more than the price of an engraving of the same size) are received by Conrad & Co. Booksellers, Philadelphia; Robert Gray, Alexandria Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol-hill City of Washington; and generally by Booksellers throughout the Union; who will please to return their Subscription papers to Conrad and Co. Philadelphia, previous to the first of November next, when the work will be ready for delivery.

Frames will be procured, of any pattern, if required on the most moderate terms.

IT IS ALSO PROPOSED TO EXECUTE
PORTRAITS
Of Mr. and Mrs. Washington,

On a smaller scale, 15 inches by 12; executed by the same process, and will be ready for delivery at the same time, on subscriptions of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents each, including a Gilt Frame. It is a principal aim of this work, to produce the most correct likenesses of this amiable couple,

One of the Paintings is now to be seen at Mr. Gadsby's Hotel, for a few days, who will receive subscriptions. As this copy is ordered to be sent to Richmond soon, another will be forwarded, if subscribers offer, to Robert Gray's, King street Alexandria, with whom subscribers may also enter their names.

☞ The Artist presumes that the secret art of Polygraphick Painting is known only to himself in the U. States; having travelled from the Carolinas to Massachusetts without finding a master of it. By this art, original paintings may be multiplied, so as to render it difficult to point out the difference. The Polygraphick picture, of the two, when compared together, is the most brilliant, and the nature of the process cannot fail rendering it more durable. In fine the whole is so exact and beautiful a copy, that the mind is lost in conjecture as to the method in which it is executed.

July 3.

FOR SALE,

250 Acres of Land, in the district of *Columbia*, about 5 miles from Alexandria and 2 from George-Town. A large proportion is woodland of a good quality, abounding with good springs and handsome situations. I would lay off this land to accommodate those who may wish to buy from two acre lots to twenty, or sell it altogether. A small part of the purchase money will be required; and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Any person wishing to buy, may be shewn the land by *William Snelsum*, who resides upon it; and leave their names with Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.

Sundry Lots may be had on ground rent, upon Duke-street, adjoining to Mr. Jacob Shucks's. G. CHAPMAN.

June 13. 1awtf

To be Rented, for One Year,
(By the Subscribers)

A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac, with three pair French Burr Mill-stones, and every necessary machine complete for manufacturing flour, to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible. Also,

A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and Brewers, Houses, Coopers Shops, &c. For terms apply to *Edmund I. Lee, esq.* in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,
R. B. LEE,
Thos. SWANN,
Wm. B. PAGE,
} *Trustees of Philip R. Fendall, deceased.*

May 7. eodtf.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a Mulatto Man—a slave—named

SAM;

ABOUT 5 feet 10 inches high, 35 years old—who is a good kitchen gardener, and also a good shoemaker—he is fond of liquor, and lisps when speaking. The above reward will be paid on apprehending and confining the above named runaway so that his owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if brought to

HARRIET L. MAUND,
Nomony Hall,
Westmoreland County:
or GEORGE CARTER,
Oatlands, near Leesburg, (Vir.)

June 27. co12t

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.
PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizzinels, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.
Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw.

Notice is hereby Given,

That in pursuance of an act of Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, establishing a Town at the Court-house of this County, on the lands of *Richard Ratcliffe*, by the name of *Providence*. We the subscribers, trustees therein named, will proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 19th day of August next, (being the first day of August court) the several LOTS in the said town, as laid out, condemned, and directed to be sold by the said act—A plan of which will be shewn, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
Daniel Mc Chichester,
Francis Coffer,
Richard Bland Lee,
John C. Hunter,
William Middleton.

Fairfax County the 2d day of July, 1805. } (5) co19A.

FOR SALE,
Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall, opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

FOR SALE,
The FARM on which I live,

CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres of level Land, well adapted in general to receive the Plaister of Paris as a manure—on the post-road from the City of Washington to Port Tobacco, and about 8 miles below Piscataway. On it is every necessary building, plenty of excellent spring water and a pump at the door—fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots, some valuable low meadow ground, and wood and timber to last many years. Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises previous to any contract, and therefore a further description is unnecessary.

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the purchaser 1st January next—And previous to that time, I will sell

All my moveable Property & Crop made, with some few exceptions.

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage a farm, my object is to retire to some town or city and spend the remnant of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in hand, one third at the end of 12 months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third at the end of two years, with legal interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a lien on the land, will be required.

George Lee.

Charles County, May 4. oawtf

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Fredericksburg, on the evening of the 4th instant, a *Mulatto Man*, named

WASHINGTON;

Who calls himself GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HE is 25 or 26 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very much freckled, which resembles the marks of small pox unless closely examined, is somewhat napper knee'd—he is a very surly artful fellow, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away, a black short coat, Virginia cloth pantaloons, white linen shirt, and, I believe, a white hat—It is probable he will change his cloaths as he has a great many with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. *Henry Fitzhugh*, of Stafford county. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in jail so that I get him again.

Martha Fisher.

Fredericksburgh, July 9. d3w

N. B. The above named slave had been spoken with since he made his escape, in Maryland, when he had changed his name to *BOND*.

SUGARS.

Now landing, from on board the brig Prediction, at the subscriber's wharf,

100 hogsheads and 128 barrels of first quality St. Martins and St. Eustatia SUGAR—and for sale, by

John Tucker.

July 13. dtf

LOST,

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, between the Branch Bank of Washington and Alexandria,

A BILL, drawn by Mr *John Proudfit*, of Norfolk, on Mr. *Buller Cocke*, of Washington, for 500 dollars, dated Norfolk, 25th day of June, at 60 days, in my favor; accepted 29th, an endorsed by me.

Any person having found this Bill, will be pleased to deposit it at the Branch Bank at Washington, or deliver it to the subscriber.

The payment being stopt, it can be of no use to the finder.

William Hodgson.

Alexandria, July 13.

NOTICE.

To prevent further trouble, those that are indebted to the late firm of *Finley & Lynn*, will be so obliging as to settle their accounts with the subscriber, and him only.

O. P. Finley.

July 13. d3t

FOR SALE,
A good Milch Cow.

Apply to the Printer.

July 13. eo3t

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership between *John Horner*, jun. and *George Gordon*, is by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against them, are requested to present their accounts legally authenticated.

Horner & Gordon.

July 12. d3t

N. B. JOHN HORNER continues the Wheelwright and Waggon-making business in their various branches, at his shop on Prince street, adjoining the Potomac Bank.

POTOMAC COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town, on Monday the 5th day of August next, on which occasion a full meeting of the proprietors is requested, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, together with the disbursements of the Treasurer since the last general meeting, will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carlton,
Treasurer Potomac Company.

George July 9. (10) d3t

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on *Friday* next the 5th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 2. 3wstaw

For Sale—for Cash,
On the second day of August next, at twelve o'clock,

AN unimproved LOT of ground, in the town of *Colchester*, adjoining the warehouse building on the creek: Also,

Will be sold, on the 24th of August, to the highest bidder;

Two improved LOTS, situated at West-End. The terms of sale are—One third cash—and the balance in one and two years, with bond and approved security.

John Simpson.

July 9. taw3w

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Worshipful Court of Fairfax county, made at March term, 1805, we the subscribers will offer for sale, on the 3d day of August next, at the house of *William Jacobs*, in said county, four likely Virginia born slaves for cash; belonging to the estate of John Hampton jun. deceased; for the purpose of making a division amongst the heirs of the deceased.

THOMAS POLLARD, jun.
RICHARD SIMPSON,
WILLIAM SIMPSON,
} Com'rs.

June 15. 22wtf

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